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PERSONAL -If the individual who took a Hat, Cost and Umbrella (by mistake, of course) from the hall of No. 788 Shrav., at the close of Maname heaton's Socialie, on R fiday recoming last, will but return the Hat, he may retain the other strices for his trockie. The Hat is not valued as much for its cost, but from the fact that the owner has wern it for the least year, and it still retains its original beauty, he sign being a spice. His fit, it was purchased from KNOX, No. 712 Breadway.

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New-York Daily Tribane.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1858.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anosymous Communications. Very is intended for insertion must be authenticated by name and address of the writer—not necessarily for pution, but as guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Business letters for The TREETER Office should in all one addressed to Horace Greenest Co.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TERRUNE of this reck most be handed in To-Day. Price \$1 a line.

The Hon. John Glancy Jones has received a rather instructive lesson from his constituents. The Opposition candidate, Gen. Wm. H. Keim is elected from the Old Berks District, to fill the vacancy caused by Glancy's resignation by a larger majority than Major Schwartz received in October. Such are the indications of our returns.

It is a little odd, not to say a little suspicious, that all the recent movements in defense of the maritime rights of nations have been made, or at least have the appearance of having been made, in the interest of the African slave-trade. Such was required by other machines. It will do better and chesper | the unfortunate color of the zealous efforts of Mr. Cass-both those which he made when Embassador to France, as well as his more recent labors-to protect slavers sailing under the American flag from search and seizure by British cruisers; and such is the late alleged vindication by Napoleon III. of the rights of national vessels not to be interrupted by the authorities of any other nation, within whose waters they may happen to be in the pursuit of that traffic. For, as we understand it, the ground taken by the Emperor of the French in | at furthest. It is now practicable to drive for the case of the Charles et Georges goes that full length. He does not deny the jurisdiction of Portugal over that portion of the African coast whence the cargo of pretended voluntary emigrants was obtained, nor over the harbor in which the vessel was seized. What he denies is, that these people, being embarked, no matter by what means, on board a vessel sailing under a special Imperial | these trees next June. Some of the Bridges commission, Portugal had no longer any right to inquire whether the people on board, though professedly taken from Portuguese territory, were kidnapped or not: and that, even granting that they were kidnapped, Portugal had no other remedy except a representation to and a reelamation upon the French government.

> In putting his case upon this ground, the Empe for places in a new light the scheme for supplying the French colonies with African labor. That scheme ne longer appears as a mere private speculation on the part of M. Regis and the French planters; it would seem to have been a direct Government operation, the enterprise being undertaken not merely with the bare assent and permission of the French Emperor, but being in fact at wet seasons, are rendered firm, hard and dry adopted as his own and carried on by vessels for over three hundred days in each year and reaspecially commissioned, so as to be clothed, in the dily traversable at all times. Even the Bois de view of the Emperor, with a national character | Boulogne is seriously lessened in value by its imsufficient to protect them against any direct re- | perfect drainage. As ours is perhaps the first sponsibility to the authorities of any country into | instance in America of thorough drainage on so whose waters the persuit of their traffic might large a scale, we believe an account of the process carry them.

Having the ment operation, and made himself directly and personally responsible, not only for the general character of the scheme, but for all the details of its execution, the Emperor has certainly acted with into the real character of the business in which the Frenck Government has thus engaged itself. The Portaguese Government, considered by itself alone, is not a formidable adversary. The Emperor has already, with the strong hand, wrested away from that feeble Power the vessel they had seized, upon a charge of kiduspping and slavetrading. But Portugal not only possesses the common privilege of the weak, that of protest and complaint, which in this case she has not hesitated to exercise-she has in England, not merely a sympathizing friend, but an ally bound by treaty that her rights have been invaded. Even allowing the dectrine of national maritime rights set up by the Emperor, and conceding as a matter of fact the national character with which he has undertaken to clothe the vessels engaged in the justified in the eyes of the civilized world except by refuting the charge upon which the Portuguese to his Colonial Minister, "nothing mere than a disto establed that fact. Nor, taking all the circumthe commission is to afford the Emperor an opportunity to retreat from an undertaking which not

The augrestica at the close of the Emperor's resource of coulies from India is a little remarks- | rammed down, and then the filling is completed.

caspect, a decided failure.

certain extent also to the French island of Rennion. must not be confounded with the importation of Chinese coolies, principally in American and British ressels, to the Spanish colonies. The whole business in these cases is conducted in a totally different way. The Chinese cooly traffic is but little different from a pure slave-trade. The victims of it are entrapped on board under false pretenses. if not often kidnapped. On their arrival at their port of destination-those that do arrivethey are sold to the highest bidder under a contract for a term of years, which is little better than a mere mockery. In the case of the Indian coolies, the British Government takes care that the contract shall be fairly made and fully understood, and also, that it shall be fulfilled. It was this obstacle in the way of obtaining, on their own terms, as many coolies as they wished, that led the French to resort to their African experiment. The Emperor seems now inclined to be content to get coolies from India upon such terms as the English may prescribe.

The Central Park is destined to be one of the chief ornaments of our city and sources of rational refining, healthful erjoyment for its inhabitants. Ultimately, it will be surrounded by the mansions of the wesithy, including some who will be drawn hither from the West Indies and from different portions of the continent in part by its attractions. When it shall have been completed, according to the plan adopted by the Commissioners, and its trees and shrubbery shall have had time to acquire strength and foliage, not to say maturity, there will be nothing in America to compare with it: and we doubt that even Europe can show a Park so adapted to every legitimate need and so perfect in all its appointments as this one.

We urge our citizens, who have time and means. to visit the Park occasionally and watch its progress. The current impression that, as yet, it is a mere chaes, is far from the truth. A great deal of work has been perfected, though no quarter of the Park is absolutely finished. Still, there is a great deal on which the eye of cultivated taste and enlightened philanthrophy may rest lith genuine satisfaction. The walks, shrubbery, &c., on the considerable area of elevated ground near the center of the Park, are nearly completed, and are admirable. These will be fully ready for public use and enjoyment next season. The Skating Pond of twenty acres, just south of them, is to be filled and in order, so soon as the weather will permit-it is hoped by Christmas, considerable distances through the south part. while the Grand Promenade, fully made under foot, is being rapidly lined with thrifty elms, thirty to forty feet high, brought from the heart of Westchester, with their roots and branches nearly perfeet, by Mr. Jesse Ryder, the contractor. are to have wild birds singing in the branches of across ravines and hollows are finished, and others nearly so; they are mainly of a fine red brick, and make a very handsome appearance. In short, we believe every one who now visits the Park for the first time will be astonished to find so much work so well done, considering the time employed and the money expended, and will concur in our judgment that the City never before paid out money of which so large a proportion went directly into the pockets of day-laborers, who had given full value

for it. Dut the foundation of all improvements of this kind must be the Draining, whereby grounds otherwise borgy or marshy at all seasons, with more that are turned into mire by tramping over them

About 150 acres of the Park have already been drained, leaving some 250 more that are to be. The residue consists of rocky or precipitous grounds judgment and good sense in appointing a commis- which do not need and do not admit of drainage. sion to inquire personally on the coast of Africa | The bases of the drainage system are two pondsone of them the Skating Pond slready alluded to; the other lying south-east of it, near the Fifth Avenue. These Pends will receive the drainage of most of the Park, which will go far to countervail their loss by evaporation. Whenever more water shall be needed, it will be drawn from the great Croton Reservoir within the Park.

The drains traverse the grounds at distances of forty feet apart, and are from four to five feet in depth, according to the undulations of the surface. (of which the level of the drains can of course take no account.) In some places, the underlying rock to protect her, in case it can be made to appear | comes so near the surface as to compel shallower draipage than four feet. About sixteen miles, or five thousand rods of drains in all, have already been constructed. The Tiles are bought at the Tileworks in Albany, it having been found impracticable to allow them to be made on the ground, as execution of the Regis contract, the Em- was at first intended. They are of various sizes. peror feels, and rightly, that he never can stand from an inch and a quarter bore to six inches, ac cording to the maximum amount of water they may be required to carry. Large brick sewers or cul-Government based its proceedings, or else abandon verts, 2,500 feet in aggregate length, receive the ing an esterprise, the true character of which has water from the lower drains and convey it to the thus been detected and revealed. That a fair and ponds, or from one pend to the other. The ordiimportial inquiry into the proceedings under the nary drains are only twenty inches wide at the top. Regis contract will prove the whole speculation to | narrowing to four inches at the bottom. They are have been, in the words of the Emperor addressed | intended to have a descent of at least one foot

in two hundred, and to increase in descent "guised slave-trade," can hardly admit of a doubt. toward their mouths. Where it is found neces-The very circumstance of the numerous mutinies sary to contravene this rule, silt basins of soon after the embarkation of these pretended free | brick, with locked cast-iron covers, are placed, and emigrants, would reem to be, in itself alone, sufficient | sunk two or three feet below the level of the drain, se that the earth brought hither by the currents stances of the case into consideration, do we imagine may fall into the bottom of the basin, leaving the that the appointment of this commission is merely for water to pass on nearly clear. Wherever the white washing purposes. No doubt, the Commiss bottom is soft, a narrow board is laid under the sioners will be apt to feel it a part of their duty to tile. The smallest tiles have collars of kindred volting features of the transaction, but we are to keep out earth, but also to repel the roots of strongly inclined to think that she main object of | trees, which often insinuate themselves here and grow to be obstructions to the passage of water. The medium sizes of tile have saddles of burned only exposes him to great objugy, but which, in a 'clay covering their junctions; while the larger mere mercantile point of view, has proved, we size here ropes or twists of grass faid across their junctions, and held fast by stones at either end. The tiles being secured in place are first covered letter that is might be well to fall back upon the to a depth of eighteen inches with earth, which is

coolies from India to the British colonies, and to a book. Wherever a diminution of the force or ra- Arkwright in the manufacture of cotton. This was Reform in Europe will commend her to the factories from India to the British colonies, and to a book. Wherever a diminution of the force or rapidity of the current in a small or side-dra'n is near Manchester, but subsequently he settled at able regard of thousands. with a flat stone above and another below it, is in- ship with David Dale, and married the daughter of serted, so as to receive the water through an his associate. orifice and discharge it through another, letting the suit or earth fall to the bottom of the large upright tile. Wherever a considerable stream is or may with instructing and improving the many hundreds be carried, a larger silt-basin of brick is required. of persons employed in the mills. Instead of al-Wherever a lateral enters a main drain, it is made to strike the main near its top, so that the delivery | ness, he undertook their education, and, what is shall not be choked by silt from the lateral, nor which cover the junctions of the small tile are the first ever systematically used in this country.

We believe any one who has commenced or conan inspection of this thorough work. We judge, however, that Mr. Waring will not be able to show how tiles are obtained in England for \$54 per thousand, nor how land is there well drained (as they tell us) at a total coat of \$30 per acre. On these points, our information is certainly deficient, and we will thank any one who can increase it.

Among the most consistent philosophers at present engaged in the support and defense of Human Slavery, we must certainly rank that illustrious patriot. John Mitchel, the Irishman, who is Krexville, and who will be transferred, when his owners are ready, to the mill at Washington, in which the grinding will be worse and the pay proportionately better. Those who are not overnice in their moral notions, who like to behold perversion perfect, and who find a fascination in the utter wreck of humanity, will be enraptured to learn that Mr. John Mitchel has reached the lowest depth of mental degradation, and is now about the most beautifully poisome individual connected with the American Press. In his waywhich is not a very fragrant way-he is now positively accomplished. We do not think that any future offenses of his can be ranker or smell higher than that which he has now committed. He smile, makes his best bow, and blandly a knowl- dissolved into utter nebulousness. edges that he is a villain and proud of his villainy. a traiter and proud of his treason -a kidnapper and proud of his kidnspping. His brazen bolds the is the most delicious thing of the kind which has ing less than Conhuils and Texas; and declined to ever come to our knowledge, except through the secept territory proffered him on the Pacific. pages of Jonathan Wild the Great, Paul Clifford, or the Newgate Calendar. He makes us Paris bristled with Socialistic projects. Mr. think of the old Border Ruffian of Szotland who Owen esgerly sought to have his own taken hold gallows tree. We are indebted to him in this pro- continued up to the last to affirm the excellence of saic time for a new sensation. A champion of Irish Emancipation, transmogrified into a "nig- fortune on what he deemed the best philanthropic -"ger-driving Yankee," and still yearning for new gangs and fresh "niggers," is an object for any traveling mesegerie, and cannot be gazed upon without awe, and other sensations too numerous and too peculiar to be mentioned.

We do not know that our readers will be at all surprised when they learn that this Irish patriot | new faith. has plainly avowed himself the Champion of the more vigor than modesty, of their duties. They are told, in fact, that they lack "pluck," which is, we suppose, the most mortal insult which can be offered to your genuine Southron; that until they come out boldly for Piracy-that is, for what the civilized world has agreed to consider Piracy -they are a set of Wooden Spoons, talking much, it is true, about Chivalry, but without one particle of chivalry in their composition. Such frankness is delightful to us, but the flesh mongers of the South who have done their best to be bad, and have honorably struggled to be models of inhumanity, may think it a little unkind and altogether undeserved. For our own part, although South Carolina has small love for us, we will not stand calmly by and hear her thus slandered without saying a good word in her defense. We say plainly to John Mitchel, that he does the slaveholders gross injustice. We do not believe that they lack a relish for piracy. On the contrary, we believe they would engage in it with commendable alscrity, if they thought it would pay expenses. They probably understand their own business quite as well as Mr. John Mitchel understands it; and if they are satisfied that a given course of action will not be profitable, they eannot be expected to engage in it simply to gratify

Mr. Mitchel propounds his theory of negro importation in a gay, rollicking, humorous spirit, in which the blood-thirstiness of the Thug is agreeably dashed with the overflowing humor of the Hibernian. He is especially funny about the King of Ashantee, who has a let of "fine, cheap fellows" for sale, and proposes, in his light way, "to pa-"tronize the King of Ashantee." He plants himself upon what he calls " the human-flesh Platform," and gloats and giggles over his borrible theories, as we may imagine the King of Dahomey dilating that admission be deferred to the next Congress, with rapture as he puts the capsheaf-skull to one of his aniable pyramids. Well is it to be merry and wise; and it may not be well to be honest and true; but we suppose that we must not blame the poor gloss over or veil from view some of the more re- material around their junctions, designed not only. Exile of Erin for being merry and otherwise. If a man must eat the bread of dependence, we cannot blame him for salving it with the marmelade of

> ROBERT OWEN is dead. His age much exceeded the span of the Psalmist, for he reached 88 years. His life was a most curious one. As a philanthropist, he was at one period the most distinguished who ever lived, the most earnestly sought after by those in authority for the benefit of his experi-

indispensably necessary, a six-inch tile set on end. New Latark, Scotland, where he formed a partner-

lowing them to remain in ignorance and sottish-

more, realized a plan of self-government, by instidead water in the main. We believe the collars tuting a series of regulations which appealed to the nobler feelings of the employed; a community from which was banished the curse of drunkenness, ignorance and crime-the stumbling-blocks templates draining may derive valuable hints from to the theories of publicists and the policy of states men-soon became famous. As Mr. Owen wrote enthusiastically and voluminously on the subject, there was no want of publicity, by means of tracts and the press, as regards New-Lanark. People who had never heard of New-Lanark before, now quoted it. Philanthropists, statesmen, princes, were aroused. In England, where the approval of any project by princely rank is so prized, the practical scheme of Owen was at once elevated into suprememe consideration by the attention given it by the Duke of Kent. There can be no question that, with such royal sanctions, at present grinding in the slaveholder's mill at Mr. Owen's scheme would have continued to receive attention in England; and it would be hazardous now to imagine a limit to the extent of its ultimate operations and influences, had they not been arrested. But he professed no special respect for the religious system of Christianity as taught in the churches. He had no faith in "revealed religion," but adopted as his motto that " man " was the creature of circumstances," and was to be improved independent of theological dogmas. Of course, the aid of the English Church and of men high in council was at an ond so soon as Mr. Owen was declared to be an atheist. He had conferences with foreign potentates, but we do not learn that New-Lanark bore transplantation to a distant soil. When his influence waned in Enis laudably ambitious to sink; but we think gland, he came to America, and established in 1825 that his ambition should, and, in the nature of in Indiana, then "the backwoods," a socialistic things, must, now rest satisfied. When a man | Community. Some persons of much intelligence honestly believes - and, of course, Mr. John and social consideration took part in this new effort. Mitchel is honest-in man-stealing and kid- It was much talked of and written about at the napping, it is exceedingly creditable for him the time; and the reputation and wealth of Mr. to have the moral courage to avow his belief plump. Owen saved it from no little of the ridicule which ly and plainly, without circumlocution or extenus- usually attaches to all schemes of the kind. Ladies tion. "I am a villain." said the Irish actor in the | who joined the Community worked with the ardor barn, with knit brow and general truculent physi- of converts in-household duties, and gentlemen ognowy. "That's a fact!" exclaimed some ad- toiled for a principle with an earnestness such as miring critic in the suditorium. "You lie" re- they had never exhibited before for themselves, sponded the indiguant histrion. But Mr. John But for certain reasons, though New-Harmony does not so answer when his frank avowal meets | flourished as a village, it did not bring about the with a similar response. He puts on his eweetest reign of the just made perfect, and in due time

Some years after the institution of this Community, Mr. Owen sought to obtain an immense grant of land from the Mexican Government, noth-Whon the French Revolution of 1848 broke out, "sae rantingly, sae dantingly," danced around the of by the Government, but without success. He his faith, and proved his sincerity by expending his mode. After having long and without compromise maintained a purely materialistic philosophy, the recent se-called Spiritual manifestations converted him about the year 1854, if we are not mistaken, to belief in God and in the immortality of the soul; and his later writings were animated by this

Without any remarkable power either of thought African Slave-Trade. He is more Southern than or expression, without great originality or depththe extremest Southern soldier of Slavery; and even in the social devices which he dignified instance in America of thorough drainage on so large a scale, we believe an account of the process will prove instructive to thousands who have, if not farms, at least gardens, lawns and walks, which they would gladly render dry and solid at all times.

About 150 acres of the Park have already have ness of his temper, and the constancy of his adherence to what he regarded as the most useful truths. He was preëminently a good man: not only honest, but overflowing with charity for all creatures, and gladly devoting himself to the welfare of his kind. Even when a professed atheist, there was ever predominant in him that benignant, unselfish spirit of good will and good deeds to others which we are taught to regard as the highest evidence of a religious character: and even those who were wearied by his perpetual assertion of his principles of society, could never withhold their respect for the transparent sincerity and active benevolence of the man. There are, no doubt, many men of more profound thought and more fertile genius, but few of more humane aspirations or more genuine worth.

Because we indicated our belief that Kansas either would not or could not freshly apply to Congress for Admission at the approaching Se the most malignant and unprincipled journal published in our State charges that THE TRIBUNE does not want Kansas admitted forthwith. This is utterly false. We desire to see Kansas a Free State of our Union at the earliest practicable moment-this Winter, if possible-and though we have in no manner advised or prompted an application on her part, we should be very glad to hear that she is to apply and be admitted at the pending Session. We printed Mr. Schuyler's letter, etating that Kansas was tired of political convulsion and too poor to undertake the maintenance of a State Government at present; but we did not rejoice over it as a good many Democratic journals did. We have urged the Admission of Kansas under each successive Free-State Constitution presented in her behalf to Congress; and now, should that admission be deferred to the mext Congress, we shall deeply regret it. Had Mr. Crittendens proposition—which we supported right heartily—been carried, the whole matter would have been settled ere this without further sotion by Congress. State Government at present; but we did not

Mad. Matto (better known to the reading pub. lie by her maiden name of Jessie Meriton White). whose imprisonment at Genoa as a political agent of Marzini made her suddenly conspicaous, will speak to night at Clinton Hall, Astor place, in exposition of the attitude and purposes of the European Revolutionists. " Italy and the Popus" s her theme to night, and she will handle it with entire freedow, ample knowledge and signal power. arrice originated in the rigid rules established and enforced by the English Government to prevent the exportation of cookies from India, except upon fair contracts, fully explained to and understood by the interded emigrants. The emigration of the Superintendent of Draining (Mr. G. E. Waring, jr.), by which the depth of each drain below the surface at every point is calculated and fair contracts, fully explained to and understood by the interded emigrants. The emigration of the Superintendent of Draining (Mr. G. E. Waring, jr.), by which the depth of each drain below the surface at every point is calculated and gives for projects of whatever kind. Before he reached his majority, he had acquired means and in ameliorating the condition of the working classes. Lackily for him, he had wealth and all the momentum which it gives for projects of whatever kind. Before he reached his majority, he had acquired means and in ameliorating the condition of the working classes. Lackily for him, he had wealth and all the momentum which it gives for projects of whatever kind. Before he reached his majority, he had acquired means and it may be ascertained at any below the surface at every point is calculated and remarked and remark of the condition of the working classes. Lackily for him, he had wealth and all the momentum which it gives for projects of whatever kind. Before he reached his majority, he had acquired means and it treats the political bearings of the Papacy as a doyted, it was well understood what constitution to the working classes. Lackily for him, he had wealth and all the momentum which it gives for projects of whatever kind. Before he mines addience, including many of our most below the surface at every point is calculated and remark that the regards and the condition of the working classes. Lackily for him, he had wealth and all the momentum which it gives for projects of whatever kind. Before he make it make it and the condition of the condition of the condition of the working classes. Lackily for him, he h Few women have come to us from Europe more

THE LATEST NEW At this period, the benevolent genius of Mr. Owen began to show itself. He occupied himself MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

From Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE S. T. TEISPIE Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 30, 189 The rumors about the retirement of Secret Cobb from the Cabinet are renewed with a positiveness than ever.

The Cabinet had a long session to-day, which said to have been anything but harmonious, See tary Cobb disagreeing with the President on Tariff question, and Secretary Thompson indet on the adoption of an extreme policy in relation Mexican and Central American affairs.

It would not be surprising if the Cabinet sho be broken up and reconstructed. Public opini here still indicates Erastus Corning as successor Secretary Cobb, though much of that opinion probably manufactured by the feeling of the reroad interest in regard to the question of laying duty on iron. Col. Forsyth had a long interview with

President to-day. Mr. Worrall, the Englishman who was

prisoned in Mexico, has gone to New-York. The War Department received voluminous de

patches by the last California steamer from the officers in command on the Pacific Coast. To approach of Winter has produced a cessation a Indian hostilities, but the impression prevails the they will reopen in Spring.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1858.

Mr. Forsyth, our Mexican Minister, arrived in the Lieut. Paulding Tatnal also arrived here to-d inging the Japan treaty, and dispatches from Car

Harris to the State Department.

An important recommendation will be made to Cagress, concerning the opening of the Utah settlements by bringing up the lands into market, and categorithe precemption laws to that Territory.

Another Opposition Victory in READING, Ps., Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1838.

The election to fill the vacancy in Congress can by the resignation of J. Glancy Jones took pla to-day. Comra Township shows an Opposition loss of 24, a empared with the October election.

Muhlenberg Township shows at Opposition go Spring Township shows an Opposition gain of 6.

Reading City gives Keim, the Opposition candiday 880 majority; a gain of 50 since October. Four other townships show an Opposition gu

of 110. There is little doubt that Gun. William H. Ker

The Slave-Trade in the South Can lina Senate. CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Nov. 25, 183,

The interest felt in the case of the slaver Ea about to be tried in the Federal Court in the Dato has made itself manifest thus early in the Saule the State in the following resolutions, introduced in of the Culted States cont

ries, are unconstitutional,

se resolutions coming up for debate undert

pecial order. Senotor Mazyek said:

Ma. Parsidess: Of the powers delegated by the Constitution to the Government of the United State there are but three by which the right to prohibit at description of trade can be intered. One in the power of the Constitution of trade can be intered. description of trade can be intered. One is no pos-given to Congress to regulate commerce with lorent States; another is the power to punish piracy as other offences committed on the high ceas; and a third is that provision of the Constitution which, as third is that provision of the Constitution which, as ish it as felony. I will proceed to notice when I coust the second resolution, and I will now come at one Mr. President, to the question of the power of Carges to regulate commerce with foreign nations. The painterpretation of the Constitution appears to us to the delegation to the Government of the United States and foreign nations. If, therein, we assure that the power to regulate the commerce between the United States and a foreign nations. If, therein, we assure that the power to regulate include where to prohibit the slave trade between the United States and a foreign country. But the relations introduced into this body do not say that innocestitutional to prohibit by acts of the Gest Government the slave trade between our own Sea and any other nation. They only assert the facts it is not constitutional nor within the province of its gress to prohibit that traffic between two foreign countries. No commentator on the Constitution the United States, so far as I have discovered, sea to have taken up the question as to how far the power of the reating his reasons to show that the power incorporated on our Government to regulate commerce includes the right to interfere in the commerce or ried on between two other countries distington our own. Justice Story, however, does too after stating his reasons to show that the power is regulate commerce included navigation, he same after stating his reasons to show that the power is regulate commerce included navigation, he same after stating his reasons to show that the words commerce with foreign nations, and among the seven States with the Indian tribes. In regard to foreign nations, it is universally admitted that the words comprehend every species of commercial intercourse. Never of trade or commerce can be carried on between the foreign nations. Now, the are acts of Congress which purpose to interfore sit the slave-trade as carried on between foreign countries and we have at the precent moment a case waiting for the facts in this district, in which the officers and and we have at the present mement a case waiting trial in this district, in which the officers and grew of ressel are charged with carrying on the traffic in set ween the Coast of Africa and the Island of Caba is the constitutionality of such acts alone that is den in the resolutions before the Senate. Mr. Presides in my humble longment, it is a grave question ac-cee that is open to serious doubts, whether the port to regulate commerce includes the power to prohib any branch of trade whatever. But that is a pos-titutia left unditurbed by these power to pro-

the power to regular to compress of the limits assumes to pass acts that interfere with any tracticed on between ferwign countries, it assumes a thority it has no title to exercise, and commits of neuropation for which it has no constitutions. Section. I shall now proceed, Mr. President to countries the second resolution before us, which is the process of the proc fection. I shall now pressed, it is the consider the second resolution before us, nies the right of Congress to make any a of piracy which was not clearly embraced the words at the sense of the Constitution of these States was a layer-trade was a legitimate as the tradin coffee, or is tobacco. It was a legitim incorent trade, recognized as such at the men; and if the power delegated to Comment and if the power delegated to Comment trade of th